THE

THE MECKLENBURG CENTENNIAL

Opening Ceremonies on Independence Square.

RAISING THE NATIONAL BANNER.

Patriotic Addresses by Representative North Carolinians.

CAROLINA PARK RACES.

Processions, Speeches, a Barbeene and Grand | ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 3d April 1775. Illumination for To-Day.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 19, 1875. The ceremonies attending the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence commenced at noon to-day by the raising of the national flag on Indedependence square. For some days past excavations have been in progress, designed to receive the towering flagstaffs, from the top of which now float the banner whose adoption followed upon that tremendous series of events which, in the opinion of most North Carolinians, found their inception here, now one hundred years ago. These staffs are of the original growth of North Carolina pine, which, singulary enough, never reappears when once felled. being succeeded by a degenerate species containing more abumen and without the duracility resulting from the pitch bearing qualities which distinguish the "large leat" or "heart" pine. The trees selected for the patriotic purpose of the occasion came from the distant virgin forests of Bladen county, in the east, and are very tall and slender. An audience numbering thousands of people of all ages and sexes were in attendance, and as the starry emblem floated to the breeze an immense shout went up from the multitude, indicating the love which, in despite of the disastrous results of the late war, still lingers in the oreasts of the "Tar Heels" for the old flag. THE OPENING ADDRESS

was delivered by Colonel William Jonnston, Mayor. and Chairman of the Centennial Association, who referred in glowing terms to the patriotic impulses of our ancestors which prompted them to dare all and do all rather than submit to the tyrauny of the mother country. He was followed, by Governor Brogden in a glowing speech of half un hour's duration, at the conclusion of which a salute of thirty-eight guns was fired in the sub-

There was, perhaps, nothing particularly new in the speeches. There were occasional references to the proud bird which from her eyrie screams a welcome and, a God-speed to the rising and the setting sun; an allusion to the starry banner and the march of empire, which sounded familiar, and yet they were received with tremendous enthusiasm, perhaps the more from the fact that a fair proportion of those present but a few short years since were singing with equal onthusiasm and a

The Star Spangled Banner no longer shall wave. But all thoughts of that sad time were drowned in the Lethe of Revolutionary reminiscences. THE DISPUTED QUESTION,

too, was for the nonce definitely settled. You could not find one supporter of the resolutions of the Elst as against the declaration of the 20th.

Bands of music were in attendance at various points, and the national airs. were played at intervals during the ceremonies. The day was unexceptionally fine, and the flag raising being over, the crowd almost en masse proceeded to Carolina Park to witness

THE BACES
set down as a part of the jestivities of the day and announced to take place at two o'clock P. M. The first race, a dash, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Barton & Midinger's First Chance.

Time, 1:19. The second race, mile heats, pest two in three, was won by Mary Long, owned by United States Senator Ransom, in two straight heats. Time, 1:48%, 1:49%.

the third race-half-mile dash-there were five entries. The first heat was won by Letitia H. (time, 51% seconds); second won by Barton & Midinger's Charley Cheatham (time, 52)4 seconds). During this heat Letitla B. fell while coming down the homeinjuring the riders, one of them very seriously. This enabled Cheatham to distance the field and win the race.

OTHER SPORTS are in preparation of the course for to-morrow, among which is a main, in which the fighting cocks of North and South Carolina will be pitted against each other.

and procession is in progress this evening, and the entire city is in the streets. Houses are thrown open and everywhere evidences of festivity and rejoicing are visible. THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The following is the official programme for tomorrow, to which may be added the sports to take place in the Park :-

take place in the Park:—

One hundred guns at subrise and ringing of city beils, under charge of the Arinlery Committee.

To march at ten o'clock A. M. in grand procession through the principal streets of the city, under thatge of the chief marshal and thirty assistant marshals, as follows:—

Military Companies,
Fire Companies,
Masonic Looges,
Odd Fellows,
Kinghis of Pythias,
Good Templars,
Patrons of Husbandry,
County Organizations,
Other Associations of City, County, State and
Citizers,

Other Associations of City, County, State and Unitzens,
Press Organizations,
Various Centennial Committees,
Accompanied by various Bands of Music and their Special Banners, Emplems and Insignia.

The procession will be formed in the following

The procession will be formed in the following order:—

Mintary companies on both sides of South Tryon Bitest, right front resting in front of the Central Hotel.

Fire companies on West Trade street and on Chirch street, opposite Fireman's Hall.

Grange lodges, county organizations, other city, county and States associations and citizens and press organizations on East Trade street.

Assonic lodges, Oud Fellowing Englishes of Fythias and Good Temphars on North Tryon street from the square, to be followed by a band of musicy with a unitary company, to be assigned by the Chief Marsand, as a gunt of honor or escort.

In carriages, the following:—The Governor of Tennessee and staff, Governors of other States, Governor of North Carolina, Mayor of the city and other invited guest, orators and reader, accombanies of yourmittees.

Parade to be through principal streets, to arrive the Fair Grounds at twelve o'clock M. After the various companies and organizations have been arranged by the Chief Marsand and assistants the Centennial will be opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. A. N. Miller, D. D., after which the reading of the Meckienourg Declaration of independence, by Bon, Mr. W. Ranson, followed by an address by Hon, John Kerr.

After the addresses there will be at three o'clock P. M., a grand torchight procession with Uninese lanterns, emblems, fransparencies, &c., &c., &ther which addresses will be delivored from the staint in Independence equare, on the site of the original Declaration of Mar 20, 1775, corpor of Trade and Tryon streets. There will be a general industriation of the houses on the principal streets.

The celebration to concinde with a grand pyroteonic despita, consisting of teautiful emblems, Ignies, notices, &c., &c., &c., appropriate to the occalion, under charge of the Arthrey Committee.

The Chief Marsanal is General John B. Gordon, of Georgia.

A HOLIDAY IN MEMPRIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, May 19, 1875. In accordance with the proclamation of Governor Porter, setting apart to-morrow es a holiday in bonor of the Mecklenburg centinnial, Major Longue has Freued a proclamation requesting a suspension of business and an observance of the

THURSDAY, June 29, 1775.

NEW-YORK

GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh A 11b. 13 oz. for 4 Coppers.
PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK Wheat per Bushel 6f od Beef per Barrel 16 o Pork Brown Bread 13 o Salt West-India Rum 3 5 India tea, Liberty & Property
New-England do. 2 6 Choool per Doz. 19 0
Bees Wax 2 3

2000, marched out to the Commons, and,

having joined in Brigade, were reviewed by

General Washington, who is appointed

Commander in Chief of all the North

American Forces by the Honourable Con-

tinental Congress, when they went through

the Manual Exercise, Firings, and Manœu-

vres, with great Dexterity and Exacttness.

SOUTH - CAROLINA, June 6.

ASSOCIATION.

Unanimously agreed to in the Provincial

the 3d of June, 1775.

HE actual Commencement of Hostili-

tish troops, in the bloody scene on the 19th

of April last, near Boston-the increase of

arbitrary impositions from a wicked def-

potick ministry, and the dread of instigated

infurrecttions in the Colonies are causes suf-

ficient to drive an oppressed people to the

ufe of arms: We therefore, the subscribers,

inhabitants of South Carolina, holding our-

selves bound, by that most sagred of all ob-

ligations, the duty of good citizens towards

an injured country, and thoroughly con-

vinced, that under our present distressed circumstances, we shall be justified before

God and Man, in refifting force by force;

DO UNITE ourselves, under every tie of

religion and of honour, and affociate, as a

band in her defence, against every Foe :-

Hereby folemnly engaging that, whenever our Continental or Provincial Councils

shall decree it necessary, we will go forth,

and be ready to facrifice our lives and for-

tunes to secure her freedom and safety. This

obligation to continue in full force until a

reconciliation shall take place between

Great Britain and America, upon Constitu-

tional Principles; an event which we most

ardently defire. And we will hold all those

persons inimicable to the Liberty of the

Colonies, who shall refuse to subscribe this

Subscribed by every member present, on

the 4th day of June, 1775. Certified by HENRY LAURENS, Prefident.

Charlotte-Town, Mecklenburg County,

May 31, 1775.
This day the Committee of this County

met and passed the following Resolves:

WHEREAS by an Address presented to his Majesty by both Houses of

Parliament, in February last, the American

colonies are declared to be in a state of actual

rebellion, we conceive, that all laws and

commissions confirmed by, or derived from

the authority of the King or Parliament,

are annulled and vacated, and the former

civil confitution of these colonies, for the

present, wholly suspended. To provide in

fome degree, for the exigencies of this coun-

ty, in the present alarming period, we deem

it proper and necessary to pass the follow-

tary, heretofore granted by the Crown, to

be exercised in these colonies, are null and

void, and the conflitution of each particu-

II. That the Provincial Congress of each

province, under the direction of the great

Continental Congress, is invested with all

legislative and executive powers within their

respective provinces; and that no other le-

gislative or executive power, does or can

exist, at this time, in any of these colonies.

ed in this province, and the Congress have

not yet provided others, we judge it neces-

fary for the better preservation of good or-

der to form certain rules and regulations

for the internal government of this county, until laws shall be provided for us by the

IV. That the inhabitants of this county

do meet on a certain day appointed by this

Committee, and having formed themselves

into nine companies (to wit) eight in the

county, and one in the town of Charlotte,

do choose a Colonel and other military offi-

cers, who shall hold and exercise their seve-

ral powers by virtue of this choice, and in-

dependent of the Crown of Great Britain.

and former constitution of this province.

[Then follows a number of refolves, for

the prefervation of peace, and the adminif-

tration of justice; in order to which, pro-

per persons are to be chosen, empowered

to hear and determine all matters of contro-

verly, or in cases of selony, to commit per-

fons convicted, to close confinement; and

to answer all the purposes of regular govern-

ment, till that shall be settled by the grand

Congress. Provision is likewise made for

the collection of taxes, to be paid into the

hands of the committees, appointment of

collectors, removable at the pleasure of their

constituents, and to indemnify them for the

money paid to the committees. The 16th

resolve is, "That whatever person shall

hereafter receive a commission from the

Crown, or attempt to exercise any such

commission heretofore received, shall be

deemed an enemy to his country; and upon

information to the Captain of the company

III. As all former laws are now suspend-

lar colony wholly fuspended.

I. That all commissions, civil and mili-

ing Resolves, viz.

Affociation.

Congress, of South Carolina, on Saturday

ties against this Continent, by the Bri-

To be SOLD, LIVE Years Time of an indented Servant, by Trade a Weaver. Inquire of the Printer.

INSTRUMENT MAKER, Fair fireet, opposite St. Paul's Church, New York.

Crops, but if they have too much, or too little rain, they must have supplies from Abroad, or starve themselves; this the People here are fenfible of, and are trying all the Methods they can to obtain present Sup-

law, and altogether Clay Land; if the faid: And further this Deponent faith, in Seafon is good they generally have great order to impress upon the faid Andrew Taverner's mind, the Necessity of going straightway to Falmouth, or fome other Port in Great Britain, he this Deponent reminded him of the Solemnity of the Oath, he the faid Taverner had taken, and also furnished plies from the Southern Governments, as him with a copy of the same; and was they have no intelligence how Ganada may greatly surprised upon hearing the General

[Number 16931]

OURNAL;

A DVERTISER.

both Foreign and Domestic.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

At the Merchant's COFFEE HOUSE, Will be peremptorily SOLD.

A valuable NEGRO BOY, about 15 years of age; capable of all kinds of work, faithful and honest.

New York, 28th Jnne, 1775.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO MORROW.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the credi-tors of Abraham Kronckhyte and John Smith infolvent debtors in custody of the Sheriffs of the cities and counties of New York and Albany, being two of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, intitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprison-ment of their persons; that they the said insolvent debtors have presented their petitions to the Hon. Daniel Horsmander, and Thomas Jones, Esque, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New York; which petitions, together with their accounts and inventories annexed to the fame, are agreeable to the directions of faid act, filed with the clerk of the faid court for the inspection of the creditors aforesaid; and the insolvent debtors do hereby notify their said crediors, that they intend to apply to faid Judges on Monday, the 31st July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the chief Justices chamber, situate in Smith street, of said city, for their discharges, agreeable to the directions of the

ABRAHAM DURYEE Has to fell very cheap, at his House in Queen-Street, opposite the Fly market, the following Merchandize, viz.

WHITE Lead ground in Oyl, WHITE Lead ground in Oyl, powder'd ditto, Spanish brown ground in oyl, powder'd ditto, Spanish brown ground in oyl, powder'd ditto, Red lead, Naples yellow, Vermilion Prusian blue, Rose, pink, scarlet, lake king's yellow, white and brown Varnish, 8 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 14 by 12 and 10 by 18 Crown Glais. Painting brushes, Linseed oyl, Powder blue, Umber litharge and white Vitriol, Superfine broad cloths of various colors, Second ditto, Narrow cloths, White, blue and green Casimer, Bath and other Coatings, Rattinces, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Buttons, Sewing sik, Black sik, breeches parmies, Buttons, Sewing filk, Black filk, breeches pat-terns, Black and blue worsted ditto Sattinet and

Serge defoy, Bombazcon, Black mourning crape, Black and blue ferge, denim German ferges, White and green wilton, Castor and felt hats, Men's and women's stockings. ALSO, Old Madeira Wine, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Sweet ditto, Claret in bottles, old Brandy, best Geneva, old Jamaica and West India Rum, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Coffee, Alspice, 1695 98.

HENRY O'BRIAN, Stag Maker from DUBLIN,

hath received of his kind customers, and with the utmost gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he shall continue to merit, by a close and constant attention to his business, with an obliging readiness to ferve all who may please to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neatest and newest fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waistcoats, Riding ditto, &c. in the newest fashions and on the shortest notice, by the Publick's humble servant, at the sign of the Stays, in Broad Street, near the City Hall.

RICHARD NORRIS, STAY MAKER from London, (Now living in Elizabeth Town) MAKES all forts of STAYS and JUMPS, turned and plain, which French

and JUMPS, turned and plain, with French and Mecklenburgh wailfcoats, in the nearest and best manner, and as the most reasonable Rates.

Ladies who are uneasy in their shapes, benefits without any incumbrance, and by methods approved by the vociety of Stay Makers in London, prevents the casts and risings in the hips and thousders of young Ladies and growing Misses, to which they are often subject.

He has settled a Correspondence in London, whereby he acquires the first splantans of the Court; and has had the honour of tworking for several ladies of distinction, both in England and this City, with universal applaule, and splanters himself he has given entire satisfaction, and spall continue to do so, as he engages his work to be as good as any done in these parts, for neatness, true steing, and newest sassing from London.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for Merchants and others, after the best manner.

chants and others, after the best manner.

He returns his fincere thanks to all his good and kina customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting

to promote his intereft.

Ladies in New-York, by sending their measures to Mr. Jacock's, opposite to the house of John Cruger, Esq; in Smith street, may have their orders completed with care and expedition. RICHARD NORRIS.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward. D UN-AWAY from the Subferiber last Friday, an indented fervant wo-man named Ann Hill, faid the was born in Philadelphia, has been in Ireland and England, and is about thirty years of age; took with her, I purple sprigged new callco gown, I red sprigged old ditto, I green moreen ditto, I black fattin cloak edged with ermine, I black modehar, with blue lining and narrow lace; I black bonnet, I green moreen, fmall purple sprigged calico, I homefpun, and I much worn quited petticoats; I fine, and I coarfe new shifts; I showered bordered kenting, I white linen, and I muslin aprons. It is supposed that she is gone to Horseneck, and probably may have chan-ged her name as she went after a butcher named ged her name as the went after a butcher named William Howard, (an apprentice to Mr. Bogart) who faid he had married her the night before. She want off with the wife of one Linds Panner, who is a fervant, and it is fail has inlifted in the Connecticut Forces, under General Woofter-Whoever takes up and returns or fecures the fald woman fervant, shall be entitled to the above Reward, besides all reasonable charges.
95 98. JAMES BARROW.

OUR FAC-SIMILES.

We begin this page with a fac-simile of the Title Head, with the Constitution, Scroll and Superscription, and a portion of the printed matter, on the first, or front, page of the New Fork Journal; or. General Advertiser, issued Thursday, June 22 1775. The peculiar scraps of information beneatt the head lines have a special interest at this time and on this account we present them to our

Like its contemporary. Rivington's Journal, ii

will be seen, by reference to the accompanying fac-simile of the title head, that the New York journal contains "the freshest advices both foreign and domestic." On the first column we have faithfully produced the market prices of wheat, hour, brown bread, West India and New England rum, beef, salt, pork, tea, chocolate and beeswax. Rum has advanced in value considerably since the day the compositor "set" these figures, and New England will scarcely flattered by the announcement that the Puritans produced the exhilarating fluid at two shillings and sixpence (6214 cents) per bottle. Next we have five years? time offered for sale by an "indented servant, by trade a weaver." Time is money, at least so says the proverb, and as the good merchants of Manhattan Island appear to have been always alive to this important fact since the foundation of New Amsterdam, the advertiser doubtless found a read; market. Then, David Woolhaupter announces himself as an instrument maker, in Fair street, on posite St. Paul's church. We are not told whether his instruments are medical, astronomical, nautical, musical or infernal; the reader will take his choice. But we can more readily define the location. Fair street was what we now know as that portion of Fulton street east of Broadway, and reached as fur as Cliff street, through which, when the name of the street was changed; in honor of the inventor of the steamship apparatus, it was cut to the East River where the Brooklyh ferryboats now land. The portion of Fulton street that now runs from Broadway to the Hudson was then known as Partition street. Woolhaupter's store was therefore situated on the block where the Herald Bunding now stands, facing the church, as stated in the advertisement. Accompanying the title head we give a complete

printed account of the meeting at Charlotte-town, Meckleaburg county, North Carolina, May 81 of the same year. The preamble and the first four of the twenty resolutions are given in full, ap-parently as copied from the original by a corres-pondent, while the remaining clauses are briefly summarized in a paragraph, as though the correspondent, conscious of the jealousy of the British patrons of his paper, was anxious to be as agreeable as possible under the circumstances. A postscript added to this letter, cated June 13, shows plainly enough, however, that the condition of affairs was desperate in North Carolina; "for," said ue, "such is the arder for perfection in martial discipline that many gentlemen of the first consequence in this town, as well as the commonalty, regularly tura out to drill morning and evening. Even the boys form themselves into companies, and are really expert in military manœuvres." John Holt, the proprietor of the Journal, seems to have been in Inil accord with the patriots in their ea nest struggie for liberty. He gives a prominent position to the letter of Lord Emigham to Lord Barrington, Secretary of War of Great Britain. Emngham had entered into angry discussions in Parliament, denouncing the looks a policy of the King and his Cabinet in their suicidal attempts to crush the Americans by oppressive laws and rainous taxation; and when it was announced to him that the regiment to which he belonged was ordered to fight against the Colonists, he wisely resigned rather than sacrifice his principle. He did not believe in fighting his fellow subjects abroad who simply sought the same privileges that he and his brethren enjoyed at home But, he says, "Your lordship will also be so obliging to entreat, that as I wave (waive) what the custom of the service would entitle us to, the right of selling what I bought (his commissi in the army), I may be allowed to retain my rank in the army, that whenever the envy or ambition of foreign powers should require it, I may be enabled to serve His Majesty and my country in that way, in which slone I can expect to serve them

fac-simile of the third page of the Journal of

June 29, 1775, containing the first and rullest

with any degree of effect," nounces his half-pay, and prays "Almiguty God to direct his Majesty into measures more consonant to his interest and honor, and more conductive to

the happiness and glory of his people." An extract from a sermon preached nearly two months earlier (here evidently the word "August'behould be "April," probably the error of the compositor) is given because it contained sentiients "suitable to the present time," and with the hope that it "will prove prophetic of the success of the Commander-in-Chief of the American

The sale of a negro boy is announced in bold type, for it was well understood at this time that the negroes were valuable as transferable properry and were eagerly cought up. Slavery, It is said was almost coeval with the establishment of New York. When the first fort was being built, in 1625, the Dutch West India Company promised to alles to each "Patroon twelve black men and women out of the prizes in which negroes shall be found. Negroes taken on an enemy's ship were thus sold here as slaves, trrespective of their former condiwere brought indirectly from Africa through the Duten West Indies. Fort Amsterdam was comp.eted by negro labor. One of the first prizes taken by the British from the Dutch was a cargo or slaves, and as they held that all negroes captured were slaves, not prisoners of war, they ex-

time of this announcement in Hole's Journal Now comes the announcement of a sale that would have read appropriately in Dickens! saity Shop." Here is a dealer who virtually deals in everything, from a pound of white lead ground in "oyi" to a ship's outfit. A strange medley is here presented. Paints of all kinds, vitriol, cloths, cassimeres, buttons, breeches, ha s, stockings, ines, brandy, sugar, coffee and spices. The difmentry with the modern storekeeper would be the separation of the paints and vitriol from the cloths and sugars-2 difficulty that would first be

known in reports from the Coroner's once.

Competition in "stays, jumps and Mecklenburg wals:coats" appears to have been lively enough, but iraternal as it will be observed that one halls from Dublin, the other from London. O'Brian, from Dublin, appeals to the gentier sex with much pathos. "He bath all kinds of Stays, reads made in the neatest and newest fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonal terms for cash or solte credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all glads of French and Mecklenburg Waistcoats." Norris, from London, hieraity "jumps" in a more gracefully style. "He has settled a correspondence in London whereby he acquires the first fashions of the Court; and has had the bonor of working for several ladies of distinction in Eng-

land and this cay. Lastly we get a glimpse of the terrors of the indenture system. An indentured servant was worse treated at this time than the negroes were subsequently on Southern plantations. Breach of contract was punishable with fine and imprison-

ment; but, in order to keep their employes in com-plete submission, masters often kept them sport of food, and always treated them as interior an mais, who were owned, body and soul, for a term of years. Constant descritons resulted, and once we have here, first, a reward or 43 for a German who had gone off with two hats, two parts of pauts and another man's wife, and secondly a reward of forty saithings for a woman was west off, with no end of cowns and petitionts, "with the wife of one Lindsey, a tanner, and enlisted in the Connection't forces, under General Woostes,

DAVID WOOLHAUPTER,

FAC-SIMILE OF THE THIRD PAGE OF THE JOURNAL, COMPLETE. Horse, several Companies of Light Infantry, in which he refides, the company shall cause him to be apprehended-and upon proof of Rangers and Riflemen, in the whole about

> deal with him as prudence shall direct."] A military spirit pervades all ranks of people here at prefent. Several new companies are now forming, and we hear, more are in contemplation. The militia companies, hitherto no ways remarkable for adroitness in their evolutions, seem to vie with each other in perfecting themselves in the

the fact, committed to fafe cuftody, till the

next fitting of the committee, who shall

Manual Exercise. June 13. One regiment of horse and two of foot are immediately to be raifed by order of the Provincial Congress; the militia will very shortly be on a most respectable footing; and fuch is the ardour for perfection in martial discipline, that many gentlemen of the first consequence in this town, as well as the commonalty, regularly turn out to drill both morning and evening; even the boys form themselves into companies, and are really expert in military manœuvres.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26. We are requested to publish the following.

MY LORD, BEG the favour of your Lordship to lay before his Majesty the peculiar embarrassment of my present situation. Your Lordship is no stranger to the conduct which I have observed in the unhappy

disputes with our American colonies. The King is too just and too generous not to believe that the votes I have given in Parliament have been given according to the dictates of my conscience. Whether I have erred or not the course of future events must determine. In the mean time, if I were capable of fuch duplicity, as to be any way concerned in enforcing those measures of which I have so publicly and folemnly expressed my disapprobation, I should ill deserve what I am most ambitious of obtaining, the esteem and favor-

able opinion of my Sovereign. My request therefore to your Lordship is this, that after having laid these circumstances before the King, you will affure his Majesty that he has not a subject who is more ready than I am, with the utmost cheerfulness, to facrifice his life and fortune, in support of the fafety, honor and dignity of his Majesty's crown and person. But the very same principles which have inspired me with these unalterable fentiments of duty and affection to his Majesty will not suffer me to be instrumental in depriving any part of his people of those liberties, which form the best security for their fidelity and obedience to his government. As I cannot, without reproach from my own conscience, confent to bear arms against my fellow subjects in America, in what to my weak difcernment is not a clear cause; and as it feems now to be finally refolved, that the 22d regiment is to go upon the American fervice, I defire your Lordship to lay me in the most dutiful manner at his Majesty's

feet, and humbly beg that I may be permitted to retire. Your Lordship will also be so obliging to entreat, that as I wave what the custom of the service would entitle me to, the right of felling what I bought, I may be allowed to retain my rank in the army, that whenever the envy or ambition of foreign powers should require it, I may be enabled to serve his Majesty and my country in that way : in which alone, I can expect to ferve them

with any degree of effect. Your Lordship will easily conceive the regret and mortification I feel at being necessitated to quit the military profession, which has been that of my ancellors for many generations, to which I have been bred almost from my infancy, to which I have devoted the study of my life, and to perfect myfelf in which, I have fought instruction and service in whatever part of

the world they were to be found. I have delayed this to the last moment, left any wrong conftruction should be given to a conduct which is influenced only by the purest motives: I complain of nothing, I love my profession, and should think it highly blameable to quit any course of life, in which I might be useful to the public, so long as my conflitutional principles, and my notions of honour permitted me to continue in it. I have the honour to be, with great respect.

Your Lordship's most obedient. And most humble servant, Adelphi Buildings, EFFINGHAM. April 12, 1775. LORD BARRINGTON, Secretary at War.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1775.

My LORD. LTHO' I can by no means subscribe to the opinion of divers people in the world, that an officer in half pay is to be confidered in the fervice; yet I think it a point of delicacy to pay a deference to this opinion, erroneous and abfurd as it is. I therefore apprife your Lordship in the most public and folemn manner, that I do renounce my half pay, from the date hereof. At the same time I beg leave to assure your Lordship, that whenever it shall please his Majesty to call me forth to any honourable fervice against the natural hereditary enemies of our country, or in defence of his just rights and dignity, no man will obey the righteous fummons with more zeal and alacrity than myself; but the present meafures feem to me fo absolutely subversive of the rights and liberties of every individual fubject, fo destructive to the whole empire at large, and ultimately fo ruinous to his Majesty's own person, dignity and family, that I think myself obliged in conscience as a citizen, Englishman, and soldier of a free ftate, to exert my utmost to defeat them. I most devoutly pray to Almighty God to direct his Majesty into measures more confonant to his interest and honour, and more conducive to the happiness and glory of his e. I am, my Lord, Your most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES LEE. To the Right Honourable LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON, bis Majesty's Secretary at War. The following extracts from a Sermon

preached by the late President Davies, to Capt Overton's Independent Company of Volunteers in Hanover County, in Virginia, August 17, 1775, we bope will be agreeable to our readers, not only because it contains sentiments suitable to the prefent times, but because it contains something which we hope will prove prophetic of the success of the Commander in Chief of the American Army.

A SGOD well knew what a world of degenerate, ambitious and revengeful creatures this is; as he knew that innocence could not be protected, and liberty fecured, nor the lives of mankind preferved from the lawless hands of ambition, avarice and tyranny without the use of the sword; and as he knew this would be the only method to preserve mankind from universal flavery, he has formed fome men for this dreadful work, and fired them with a martial spirit and a glorious love of danger. Such a spirit, though most pernicious when ungoverned by the rules of justice, and benevolence to mankind, is a public bleffing when rightly directed. Such a spirit, under God, has often mortified the infolence of tyrants, checked the encroachments of arbitrary power, and delivered enflaved and ruine nations. It is necessary in its place, for our subfiftence in such a world as this, as any of the gentler geniuses among mankind,

and it is derived from the same original. "Our Continent is like to become the feat of war, and we have no other way of defending our rights and privileges than by the fword. And has God been pleafed to diffuse some sparks of this martial fire thro' our country? I hope he has. And may I not produce you my brethren, who are engaged in this expedition, as instances of it?*
Well, cherish it as a sacred, heaven born fire, and let the injuries done to your country administer fewel to it, and kindle it in those breasts where it has been hitherto

* As a remarkable instance (Jays our auther) of this, I may point out to the public that heroic youth Colonel Washington, whom I cannot but bope providence bas bitherto preserved in so fignal a manner for Some important service to bis country.

Artillery Company,

Confiderable number of inhabitants have proposed to form a Company of Artillery, under the command of Captain Anthony Rutgers, to be composed only of fuch persons who have steadfastly shewn their attachment to the cause of American Liberty .- Such of our fellow citizens as incline to ferve in this company, are invited to attend at a general meeting thereof, at Capt. Doran's, on next Tuefbay evening, to determine upon fuch articles as may be judged necessary for the regulation and difcipline of the company.

New-York, June 22, 1775.

R UN away from the subscriber, a German servant man, who arrived here in the beginning up and fecures faid fervant, in any of his Majetty's gaols that his mafter may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges

CHRISTIAN VAN PHULL,

New York, June 29, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

of March, named JOHN HENDRICK REESE, baker by trade, about 23 years old: He speaks bad English, is about five feet high, and has straight black hair: Had on and took with him a long blue coat, striped cotton jacket, two pair of striped trowsers, two English hats, one new and the other about half wore, sive check shirts, and two white ditto; new shoes with plain plated buckles, and a pair of nankeen breeches. It is supposed he is gone off with a woman who has a husband in Pensacola; her name is Mary Arnold, but goes by the name Mary Newbergh, her maiden name, the is a noted whore;—they will perhaps pais for man and wife: She is a tall woman, about 24 years of age, black eyes and hair, and likely built. Whoever rakes